R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 014 601 VT 003 838

THE ANNUAL WORKER PLAN IN 1966.

PUB DATE APR 67

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC-$0.20 3P.

DESCRIPTORS- *MIGRANT WORKERS, *FARM LABOR SUPPLY, FEDERAL PROGRAMS, *EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, RECRUITMENT, ANNUAL WORKER PLAN,

TO DECREASE THE TIME LOST BY MIGRATORY WORKERS BETWEEN JOBS AND TO PROVIDE EMPLOYERS WITH A DEPENDABLE LABOR SOURCE, THE ANNUAL WORKER PLAN HAS PLANNED COMPREHENSIVE ITINERARIES FOR MIGRANTS SINCE 1954. THREE METHODS ARE USED TO RECRUIT MIGRANT FARM WORKERS UNDER THIS PLAN -- (1) STATE AGENCIES ARRANGE AND CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH CREW LEADERS AND MATCH COLLECTED INFORMATION WITH THAT PROVIDED BY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES FROM DEMAND STATES, (2) RECRUITMENT IS CONDUCTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH DEMAND STATE INDEPENDENTLY OF OTHER DEMAND STATES, AND (3) RECRUITMENT IS PERFORMED BY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PERSONNEL IN THE MIGRANT'S HOME STATE TO FILL ORDERS FROM DEMAND STATES. IN 1966, STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES CONTACTED ABOUT 12,600 MIGRANT-FARMWORKER GROUPS REPRESENTING 193,700 INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN 34 STATES. OF THE GROUPS CONTACTED, 58 PERCENT WERE FAMILIES, 25 PERCENT WERE CREWS, AND 17 PERCENT WERE OTHER TYPES OF GROUPS. NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE 193,700 INDIVIDUALS WERE ADULT MALES, ONE-FOURTH WERE ADULT FEMALES, AND ONE-FOURTH WERE CHILDREN UNDER 16. OVER THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PERSONS COVERED BY THE PLAN IN 1966 CLAIMED TEXAS OR FLORIDA AS THEIR HOME STATE. A TABLE SHOWING CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT WORKERS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, 1966, IS INCLUDED. THIS DOCUMENT APPEARED IN "FARM LABOR DEVELOPMENTS," APRIL 1967. (WB)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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THE ANNUAL WORKER PLAN IN 1966

Since 1954, the Bureau of Employment Security's Farm Labor Service has provided a means of planning comprehensive itineraries for migrants through the Annual Worker Plan. Under this Plan, the migratory family or crew loses less time between jobs. At the same time, farm employers are given a dependable labor source since crew itineraries are negotiated weeks before the work season begins. Nevertheless, the plan is flexible and does not prohibit abrupt changes in the crew's itinerary as weather or other factors may alter the need for labor in a specific locality.

Under the Annual Worker Plan, three different methods are used to recruit migrants for farmwork. In Florida, the State agency arranges and conducts the interviews with the crew leaders. Employment service representatives come from various demand States to provide information about employment opportunities, housing, wage rates, and other job conditions in these States. From these interviews emerges the Agricultural Worker Schedule, Form ES-369, which shows for each crew the name and address of the leader, composition of the crew, and housing requirements. It further shows the names and addresses of all farm employers whom the crew will be working for during the course of the season. When it is necessary to change the original work schedule during the

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Source: Farm Labor Developments, April 1967.

VT003838

active season, a revised Form ES-369 is completed and copies are forwarded to all States included in the original as well as the altered itinerary.

A second approach to recruiting migrants is used primarily by the northwest States. Under this approach recruiting is conducted by representatives of each demand State independently of other demand States. The third method is by the extension of interstate clearance orders from demand States with recruitment performed by employment service personnel in the migrants' home States. Participation in the Annual Worker Plan is voluntary and in no way interferes with a crew leader's private commitments.

In 1966, State employment security agencies contacted about 12,600 migrant-farmworker groups representing some 193,700 individuals residing in 34 States. (See Table 1.) Of the groups contacted, 58 percent were families, 25 percent were crews, and 17 percent were other types of groups. Nearly one-half of the 193,700 individuals in the groups were adult males; one-fourth were adult females, and one-fourth were children under 16. Some 143,200 persons, or 74 percent of the total, were workers. Those not classified as workers were mostly members of families traveling with the groups.

Compared with 1965, the total number of groups contacted was 6 percent lower, but the number of individuals in these groups was virtually unchanged. Over three-fourths of the persons covered by the Annual Worker Plan in 1966 claimed Texas or Florida as their home State.

TEXAS

As in previous years, Texas led all States in 1966 in the number of migrant workers participating in the Annual Worker Plan. Almost 70,000 workers in 7,700 groups migrated from the State to tend a great variety of crops, including vegetables, fruits, and sugar beets in central and western States. This includes workers who were initially recruited by agencies other than the Texas Employment Commission but were provided second and third jobs through the Annual Worker Plan.

FLORIDA

By early June 1966 all available Florida crews had full summer job commitments. Approximately 35,900 workers in more than 1,400 groups engaged in vegetable, fruit, berry, cotton, and tobacco activities during the crop season. A few worked in sugar beets and flowers. These migrants were employed in Eastern Seaboard States extending from Florida to New England and in most of the Great Lakes States.

Table 1. Annual Worker Plan: Characteristics of Migrant Workers by State of Residence, 1966

State of residence	Groups contacted 1/				Number of individuals 1/				Number of workers 2/
	Total	Crews	Families	Other	Total	Male 16 & over	Female 16 & over	Under 16	
Totals	12,569	3,154	7,234	2,181	193,742	92,100	48,780	52,862	143,197 3/
Ala.	543	178	37	328	3,809	2,834	724	251	3,599
Ariz.	101	20	80	1	1,482	687	366	429	1,053
Ark.	197	33	112	52	2,040	1,331	336	373	1,790
Calif.	48	7	37	4	449	177	110	162	337
Colo.	10	2	7	1	6,836	2,468	2,070	2,298	4,233
Del.	1	1	0	0	68	42	23	3	65
Fla.	1,454	952	437	65	43,969	24,976	10,279	8,714	35,879
Ga.	85	56	22	7	4,525	3,105	1,025	395	4,320
Idaho	9	5	4	0	376	111	81	184	284
Ill.	28	6	17	5	317	213	37	67	272
Ind.	1	0	1	0	8	5	1	2	8
Iowa	3	0	3	0	22	11	5	6	16
Kan.	4	0	4	0	31	9	11	11	20
Ky.	41	3	22	16	347	252	58	37	309
La.	389	79	39	271	2,207	1,600	313	294	1,995
Mich.	101	17	65	19	930	424	191	315	734
Miss.	551	80	24	447	6,043	5,647	366	30	6,013
Mo.	134	34	82	18	2,258	1,079	504	675	1,898
Nebr.	13	2	11	0	151	50	35	66	94
Nev.	5	4	1	0	267	82	53	132	225
N. Mex.	76	27	43	6	441	316	86	39	433
N. Y.	25	25	0	0	613	497	87	29	550
N. C.	145	4	3	138	3,357	2,498	859	0	3,250
Ohio	114	15	89	10	645	285	183	177	468
Okla.	120	5	113	2	1,052	345	286	421	650
Oreg.	14	10	4	0	515	171	145	199	391
Pa.	15	15	0	0	343	313	25	5	338
S. C.	290	63	15	212	1,886	1,400	366	120	1,766
Tenn.	318	7	12	299	1,901	1,851	50	0	1,890
Texas	7,683	1,466	5,945	272	104,224	38,248	29,267	36,709	69,956
Va.	13	11	0	2	928	356	265	307	902
Wash.	31	27	4	0	1,391	608	433	350	1,177
W. Va.	5	0	0	5	294	106 4/	138 4/	50 4/	294
Wisc.	2	0	1	1	17	3	2	12	8

1/ Includes all migrant residents of the reporting State for whom interviews were recorded by the reporting State and other States on Form ES-369, Agricultural Worker Schedule.

2/ Includes all workers who were residents of the reporting State. These figures are not comparable with those published for years before 1962 since workers who were not interviewed by the reporting States were formerly excluded from the count.

3/ This figure does not represent a complete count of all persons who did migratory farmwork because:
   a. Only interstate workers are included.
   b. Not all interstate workers are assisted under the Annual Worker Plan.

4/ Estimate.

Source: Information in this table is limited to data accumulated from Form ES-369, Agricultural Worker Schedule, by State employment-security agencies in connection with the Annual Worker Plan.